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WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1894-TWENTY PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

MORE ABOUT WOOL

That Schedule Not Yet Completed in the Senate.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT ON SHODDY

The Speaker and Mr. Reed Have

a Tilt.

At the opening of the session of the Senate today Mr. Teller (Col.) asked unanimous consent to consider the House bill disapproving the recent negotiations of J. Montgomery Smith and other United States commissioners with the Southern Ute Indians and confirming the treaty provisions of June, 1880, for the allotment of lands in severalty, etc. Mr. Teller explained the provisions of the bill, which encountered some opposition from Mr. Vilas. Mr. Teller finally decided, in view of the opposition, to allow the bill to go over until Monday.

Bills were then passed as follows: On moto accept a medal presented to him by the Chilean government; also, on motion of Mr. Hawley (Conn.), a bill for the relief of the chilean government; also, on motion of Mr. (Wyo.), fixing the price of desert land at \$1.25 and authorizing the refund of payments in excess of that price; also, on motion of Mr. Gibson (Md.), a joint resolution granting permission to the state of Mary-land to use the old United States court house in the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Peffer's Amendment Defeated. The tariff bill was then, at 10:30, laid be fore the Senate, and the vote was immediately taken on the pending amendment of The Coming Wholesale Discharges in the Mr. Peffer to transfer all manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool to the free list. It was defeated-3-46. The three populists, Allen, Kyle and Pet-

ter, voted in favor of it.
Mr. Hansbrough (N.D.) announced that he would have voted "aye" had he not been paired.

The Senate then plunged into the actual

The Duty on Shoddy.

The first paragraph (278), placing a duty of 15 per cent on wool and hair in the form of slubbing waste, roving waste, mungo shoddy, corded waste, carbonized noils or other waste product, was read. This was the House rate. The finance committee amendment struck out this paragraph, but made shoddy, mungo, garnetted waste and carbonized noils and wool in the form of roving, roping or tops in the following paragraph dutiable at 15 per cent. Mr. Vest explained that the finance committee had been moved to place a duty on shoddy and waste, in order to exclude them from the country, to the end that the manufacture of shoddy, so prevalent in this country, might to a certain extent cease. One of the pur-poses of placing wool on the free list was to discourage the manufacture of shoddy. shoddy, Mr. Vest said, had doubled, until last year it reached \$90,000,000.

Mr. Aldrich contended that there nothing illegitimate in the manufacture of shoddy. The reduction in duty on shoddy (from 30 cents per pound to 15 per cent ad valorem) proposed in this bill, Mr. Ald-rich said, would stimulate rather than discourage the production of shoddy goods.

Mr. Vest called attention to the test Mr. Vest called attention to the testi-ony of Mr. North, secretary of the Woolen Manufacturers' Association (who was pres-ent on the floor of the Senate assisting Mr. Aldrich as a tariff expert), in which Mr cotton and shoddy to every pound of wool used in woolen manufactures in this country. The McKinley rate, therefore, had try. The McKiniey law, failed to exclude shoddy. "How can you decrease the use of shod-"How can you decrease the use of shod-

"How can you decrease the use of shouldy." Mr. Aldrich asked, "by stimulating its importation with a lower duty?"

"We reduce the duty on shoddy, it is true," replied Mr. Vest, "but we place wool on the free list. If the manufacturers are given free wool they will not pay a duty on shoddy in order to use it."

Mr. Quay's Tenth Installment. When the discussion between Mr. Ald-

rich and Mr. Vest ceased Mr. Quay of Pennsylvania took the floor and proceeded to deliver the tenth installment of his speech begun on April 15. This installment of Mr. Quay's speech

proved to be the last, and after speaking two hours he announced that he had conproved to be the last, and after

Committee Amendment Carried. The vote was then taken on the finance committee amendment to strike out paragraph 278, and it was carried. The Jones amendment to the next paragraph, made flocks, mungo, shoddy and wool in the form of roving, roping or tops, dutiable at 15 per cent instead of 25 per cent as in the House

Aldrich appealed to Mr. Jones to withdraw this amendment, on the ground that it would destroy the spinning industry in the United States. Mr. Platt joined in the appeal. All the preliminary processes of the manufacture of woolens up to the yarn stage were involved in this paragraph

The Jones Amendment Agreed To.

The Jones amendment was agreed to. Mr. Jones withdrew the finance committee amendment, making all wool and worsted yarns valued at less than 40 cents per pound at 30 per cent, and above 40 cents at e) per cent. The latter was an increase over the House rate of 5 per cent. It was

also agreed to.

Paragraph 281, with the proposed Jones and all fabrics made on knitting machines. not including wearing apparel, and on shawls made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, valued at less than 40 cents per pound, 35 per cent; valued at more than 40

Mr. Frye's General Protest. Mr. Frye (Me.) took occasion, while this paragraph was pending, to enter a general protest against the woolen schedule.

THE HOUSE. When the House was called to order today the prayer was offered by Chaplain Milburn of the Senate. The House immediately got into a parliamentary wrangle over the approval of the Record, the question hinging on whether or not Mr. Richardson had obtained unanimous consent yesterday for his

After the reading of the journal, Mr. Reed rose and said there was no mention in the journal of the fact that Mr. Richardson had made a personal explanation, to which the Speaker replied, as the House had taken no action it would not appear in the journal.

Mr. Reed and the Speaker.

"It was part of the proceedings of the House," insisted Mr. Reed. The Speaker, however, maintained that only when a matter was acted on in the House was it customary to record it in the

"I have never examined the matter," admitted Mr. Reed, "but it is certainly a part of the proceedings of the House, and I do not see why it should be left out any more

than any other proceedings." Mr. Reed went on to say the Record showed that Mr. Richardson had risen to a ques-

on of personal privilege. "That is incorrect," declared the Speaker.
Mr. Reed retorted, "On that I think opinions will differ." He then read the extract in question from the Record, stating that

Mr. Richardson rose to a question of personal privilege.
"That is not a fact," reiterated the Speak

er sharply.
"Here is the Record, which says it is a fact," declared Mr. Reed. Mr. Richardson's Explanation. Mr. Richardson here entered the arena and explained that he had intended to rise to a question of privilege, and the first sentence of his typewritten remarks had contained that statement, but it had been omitted in speaking. While the yea and nay

ted in speaking. While the yea and nay vote on the adoption of the consideration of the Indian bill was being taken he had gone to the Speaker and asked that he be allowed to make a personal statement.

Knowing that it could only be made by the consent of the House, and after the vote was taken, he addressed the Speaker and asked permission to make a personal explanation, and he understood that he was proceeding by unanimous consent. RECORD'S ACCURACY proceeding by unanimous consent. Mr. Reed Reads the Report.

Mr. Reed again entered the discussion and taking up the record again read the report of the colloquy, dilating upon it as he read. "According to the reporter's notes." he continued, "there was no question put to the House and no request for permission to make a personal explanation, but on the suddenly drew a revolver from his pocket to make a personal explanation, but on the contrary, the gentleman rose to a question of personal privilege, and there was no question put to the House.

But he read a reporter's note appended, stating that "the foregoing is given as understood by the reporter."

Mr. Richardson inquired whether Mr.

Reed had heard what he said.
"I did," replied Mr. Reed.
"I think, then, that he should know that

I rose to make a personal explanation, said Mr. Richardson.

There was some further colloquy between Messrs. Reed and Richardson, when the Speaker stated that he understood and believed that Mr. Richardson had asked and obtained unanimous consent to make a personal explanation.

LARGE REDUCTIONS

Record Division.

Must Be Made Before July 1-The List Not Yet Completed-Other Changes.

As has been already stated in The Star there will be a heavy reduction in the clerical force of the record and pension office, War Department, between now and the 1st of July. The completion of a portion of the work on which the office has been engaged necessitated a reduction of 300 clerks out of a total force of nearly 800. The legislative appropriation bill pending in Congress makes no provision for the payment of the excess of clerks and consequently they must be dropped as soon as that bill takes effect. The Secretary of War has no discretion in the matter beyond the selection of those to be dropped. It is understood that the selection will be based entirely on him.

light as possible. None of the vacancies that have occurred from time to time by resignation, transfer or other causes have of its legal quota. Consequently there are ing extraordinary had happened but 155 reductions yet to be made, instead When the news of the attempted assas of 300 as would have been the case if the the additional reductions will take effect July 1, regardless of the probability of the continuance of present appropriations be-yond that date. The reason given for this is that the Secretary deems it best that the changes should take effect at the beginning of the next fiscal year rather than later. In explanation of the failure to give those by notifying them yesterday, it is said that the list of dismissals has not yet been com-pleted, and that its preparation will be de layed till the last moment, in the hope that in the meantime provision may be made for some of the clerks in other departments. Whatever transfers or resignations that may occur in the record and pension office before July 1 will lessen the number of compulsory retirements. It is argued that it is better for the clerks to work on up to the 1st of July, with a chance of transfer to another office, than to be dismissed at once, in order that they may have the benefit of a short leave of absence.

PROBABLY A SUICIDE.

Discovery of the Body of a Man Sup-

posed to Be W. E. Thomas. While fishing near Fort Foote yesterday Robert Smith and Fred Brown found the body of an unknown white man. In his hand was a bottle of morphine pills, and when his clothes were searched, a letter addressed to W. E. Thomas 627 K street, taken in charge by the coroner of Prince

This afternoon a Star reporter called at This afternoon a Star reporter called at No. 627 K street southwest and saw Mrs. Thomas. She said that her husband was a collector, but he had been out of work for some time. She also stated that he had gone out of the city looking for work, but she had not the slightest idea which way he had gone. Mrs. Thomas also said she had not received the letter found in the dead man'r nocket nor had she even heard of man's pocket, nor had she even heard of the finding of the body until informed of it

ARDUL AZIZ TO BE RECOGNIZED.

The European Powers Instruct Representatives to That Effect.

TANGIER, June 16.-Mulsi Ismail, uncle of the new sultan, has been appointed Khlaifa of Fez.

The governments of France, Spain and Great Britain have instructed their ministers to recognize Abdul Aziz as Sultan of Morocco, and to ask permission to pay their respects to him at Rabat.

LONDON, June 16 .- A dispatch to the Standard from Madrid says: Sultan Abdul Aziz, in his proclamation to the people, promises amnesty to persons who have been guilty of offenses against his father, but threatens to impose the most severe punishment on any one who dares to resist his authority. The sultan has ordered the summary execution of several Bedouins who are charged with robbing caravans.

THE COMMONWEALERS.

CUMBERLAND, Md., June 16.-Members

Frye's Men Will Try to Get Canal Bones at Cumberland.

of Frye's "army" have been arriving in Cumberland on freight trains for the past two days, until about seventy have assembled. The army will try to arrange to go to Washington by canal boats. OMAHA, Neb., June 16.—Two hundred and forty of Gen. Carter's commonwealers have been corralled by deputy marshals at Big Springs, and are now loaded in box with her box badly stoys in cars there, awaiting orders for their dis-position from Judge Dundy.

TO BE ROWED TODAY.

Prospects for the Cornell-University of Pennsylvania Race.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 16.-The University of Pennsylvania and Cornell fraud in connection with the race for the crews are confronted today with practically Prix du Jockey Club. The club failed to esthe same condition of wind and water as that which caused their race to be post-

CRISPI'S CLOSE CALL THE SHEEP INDUSTRY A SMALL SENSATION

Attempted Assassination in the Streets of Rome.

CRIMINAL'S BULLET DIDN'T TOUCH HIM

Arrival of the Vigilant in the Firth of Clyde.

COLLIDED WITH ICEBERGS

ROME, June 16.-An attempt to assassi nate Premier Crispi was made today. The premier was driving in his carriage to the chamber of deputies, when a man and fired at him. The premier was not he seized the would-be murderer, and held

him until a policeman arrived.

was turning from the Via Gregoriana into by the people to the promoters of this meas-the Via Capolecase, when a man, who was ure; a mark shall be set upon them, and apparently loitering on the sidewalk, put his hand into his Breast, drew a revolver, dashed into the street and almost close up. dashed into the street and almost close up carrige. He then lifted his revolver, In a moment the neighborhood was crowd-

ed with excited people vowing vengeance upon the man who had attempted to murder the premier.

A rush was made for the man, who was struggling with his captors near the premier's carriage, and he would undoubted-

ly have been lynched had it not been for the prompt arrival of a number of police-Deputy Pugliese, who was one of the first to seize the would-be murderer, picked up the revolver when the prisoner was in safe hands and handed it to the premier.

tinguished Italian statesman, displayed re-markable presence of mind and that he fact that other people latt hands on the rascal before the premier could approach

lire had preceded him. Upon reaching the chamber the premier went to the president's room and quietly related his story of the affair as if noth-

When the news of the attempted assassination of the premier became generally known, crowds of deputies and others pushed their way to the president's room, in order to congratulate Premier Crispi upon his escape from death, and to express their admiration of his courageous conduct. When the sitting of the chamber of deputies ties opened there were cheers for the prem ier, and the president arose and told members of the attempt on his life, verely denouncing the outrage and express ing the hope that Signor Crispi's life be long preserved to his country.

The remarks of the president were greet-ed with loud and continued applause from the members and from the people in the

VIGILANT'S QUICK PASSAGE. Arrival of the Sloop Within the Firth of Clyde.

GLASGOW, June 16.-The American sloop yacht Vigilant was signaled this morning at Gourock, three miles from Greenock, at of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Fast Trips by Sailing Vessels. The fastest trip ever made across the Atlantic by a yacht was in 1869, when the American schooner yacht Sappho sailed from Staten Island to Queenstown light in

12 days 9 hours and 34 minutes. In the great race in 1866 for \$90,000 between the American schooner yachts Henri- \$201,636,250. etta, Fleetwing and Vesta, the Henrietta made the voyage from Sandy Hook to the \$12,068,000; Needles, Isle of Wight, in 13 days 21 hours and 55 minutes, an average of 91-2 knots for 3,106 miles. The Fleetwing and Vesta were only a few hours behind.

The schooner Coronet, in her race with the Dauntless, made the trip from Bay Ridge to Queenstown in fourteen days, twenty-three hours and thirty minutes. Among sailing vessels her majesty's ship Newcastle made the trip from New York to Falmouth in eleven days. The American clipper ship Dreadnaught sailed from New York to Liverpool in thirteen days and eight hours, while the ship Independence the same journey in thirteen days and fifteen hours.

ca's cup in 1887, made the return journey to Scotland in a little over seventeen days. It took the Genesta twenty-one days for her best trip either way, while the Galatea was twenty-nine days in accomplishing the

across. Last fall Lord Dunraven's cutter Valkyrie came here in twenty-nine days and eighteen hours, and on her return trip to Scotland over twenty-eight days were needed. So it will be seen that the Vigilant has made the trip in just about half the time required by the Watson cutter.

The Vigilant's quick passage will give her ample time to prepare for the Clyde regatta on July 4, when the Goulds expect her to make her debut in British waters. From the time the Vigilant passed the bar at Sandy Hook until sighted off Tory at Sandy Hook until sighted off Tory Island, Ireland, she was fourteen days and thirteen hours and fifty minutes in cross-ing. Deducting the difference in time, her

COLLIDED WITH ICEBERGS. Water-Tight Bulkheads Kept the

voyage occupied fourteen days, eight hours

Ethiopia From Sinking. LONDON, June 16.-The Anchor Line steamer Ethiopia, Capt. Wilson, which left New York June 2 for Glasgow, passed Tory with her bow badly stove in.

The steamer had been in a collision with cebergs. Her water-tight bulkheads saved her from sinking. All on board are well. Gospodor Ran All Right.

LONDON, June 16.-A dispatch to the Standard from Paris says: The jockey club has finished its inquiries into the charges of tablish that there was anything wrong in

Senator Proctor Proves Its Protection From the Bible.

Some Particularly Apropos Quotations Given That Cause Amusement to Senators.

Senator Proctor achieved a sudden reputation as a senatorial humorist last evening by making what is probably the most unique speech on the tariff bill that has yet been delivered. The debate was on the wool schedule of the bill, and Mr. Proctor took occasion in a comparatively brief address to quote from that standard reference, the Bibie, to indicate the history of the wool industry. "The first recorded at-tempt," he said, "to break down the interests of sheep husbandry was when Cain slew his brother Abel, who was 'the keeper of sheep." The Senate was immediately convulsed, and the closest attention was wounded, and, springing from his carriage, paid to the quaint remarks of the tall statesman from Vermont. He continued: "The motives and purposes which actuated Great excitement prevails throughout the city and the premier is being congratulated on all sides upon his narrow escape.

Story of the Attempt.

The motives and purposes which actuated actuate his followers today. It was jeal-ousy of a preferred and protected industry. Cain was a tiller of the ground, and brought of the fruit of the ground an offering unto the Lord.'

Premier Crispi was driving from his residence to the chamber of deputies in a closed carriage. At 2:20 p. m. the vehicle foreshadows that which shall be meted out

A Favored Industry.

took a short aim at the premier and fired.

Signor Crispi was uninjured and promptly sprang out of his carriage with the intention of seizing the would-be assassin. The latter, however, was almost immediately seized by a number of people who were attracted to the spot by the report of the revolver.

Mr. Proctor went on to quote considerably from the Holy Writ to show that sheep husbandry was, from the earliest times, considered a favored industry. Abraham tendered ewe lambs as witnesses of an oath in one of the earliest real estate transacin one of the earliest real estate transactions on record. Mr. Proctor alluded to the success of Jacob in improving the breed of sheep, which grew out of a bargain with Laban, his father-in-law, as described in the 13th chapter of Genesis. The quotations were particularly apt. "The shepherd and his calling and his flock," continued Mr. Proctor, "are often alluded to in the Holy Writ, and furnish some of its grand-est imagery and most beautiful illustrations. Many of those specially favored of the Lord were shepherds, and everywhere that calling is referred to as one of the highest character, plainly recognizing its importance to the welfare and prosperity of

safe hands and handed it to the premier, who examined it curiously and with great colness.

Signor Crispi was loudly cheered for the courage he displayed under such trying circumstances.

The first reports of the affair had it that the premier himself was the first person to lay hands on the man who fired the shot; but although this does not turn out to be correct there is no doubt that the distinguished Italian statesman displayed remarkable presence of mind and that he would undoubtedly have closed promptly with his assailant had it not been for the fact that other people laid hands on the shall be as one of them, seeing he has defied the armies of the living God."

Fate of the Political Philistines. that the selection will be based entirely the control of the office.

Signor Crispi was most warmly cheered the same fate, Mr. President," the best he can to make the blow as ties, for the news of the attempt upon his deepest best he can to make the blow as ties, for the news of the attempt upon his deepest best he can to make the blow as ties, for the news of the attempt upon his deepest best he can to make the blow as ties. "The same fate, Mr. President," remeted out to the political Philistine of the present day in November, 1894, and 1896. The rewards awaiting those who are faithful in sustaining the industries of their country are also foretold." Mr. Proctor written that 'he shall set the sheep on his right hand, but the goats on the left.'" The intended application of this sentence to the present situation is obvious.

Mr. Jordan's Plan to Stop Gold Out-

flow. The issuance of gold certificates at a low rate of interest was the plan proposed by Subtreasurer Jordan to the banking committee yesterday as the most effective means for stopping the export of gold. Mr. Jordan argued that "tramp capital" sought foreign capitals giving the largest interest, so that the only means of holding this capital, largely represented by gold, in New making for Allsa Craig, a small island at its retention in the form of low interest the entrance of Firth of Clyde. She arrived gold certificates, redeemable at the option

Bond Statement. The following is a statement of United States bonds held by the treasurer of the United States in trust for national banks, June 16, 1894:

To secure circulation-4 per cents, \$159,-480,450; currency 6's, \$15,279,000; 2 per cents, \$22,761,850; 5 per cents, \$41,114,950; total, To secure public moneys 4 per cents, \$12,068,000; currency 6's, \$1,105,000; 2 per cents, \$1,013,000; 5 per cents, \$450,000; total,

secure circulation deposited week ended June 15, \$284,750; bonds to se-June 15, \$137,500.

Personal Mention.

First Controller Bowler has gone to his home in Ohio for a short holiday. Adjutant General Ruggles has returned

from a visit to West Point. Mr. William D. Cabell will make through the south to secure contributions for the proposed library building at the Uni-Of the single stickers, the Scotch cutter versity of Virginia, in honor of the young Thistle, after being defeated for the American Confederates killed in the war. Thos. Nelson Page has subscribed \$100.

The Samoan Troubles.

The corvette Marion, which has just reached San Francisco from the Chinese station, will not be available for service at Samoa or anywhere else at present, for the been found necessary to put her out of commission. Therefore it is more than likely that the cruiser Boston also also been found necessary to be the account of his interview with me reason that she is in need of such extenly that the cruiser Boston, also at San Francisco, will be sent to the Samoan Islands to look after American interests as soon as she can be got ready.

Treasury Department Changes. The following promotions have been made

in the classified service of the Treasury De- of the bets of your son with this broker in partment: Sixth auditor's office-Mrs. Kate McKenna, New York, from \$1,000 to \$1,200; D. R. Constantine, Georgia, from \$1,000 to \$1,200; Miss J. G. Jones, Massachusetts, from \$720 to \$840; Miss Lucy Cartwright, Maryland,

Woolen Schedule Changes.

from \$720 to \$840.

The rates on the woolen schedule have been virtually agreed upon, and it is understood that the compromise amendments on the paragraph relating to women's and children's dress goods and to yarns will be withdrawn.

Goes to the President.

Thursday, and which now goes to the Pres-Dismissals in the Census Office. The dismissal of twenty employes of the

census bureau took effect today.

Senator Ransom's Statement to the

Investigating Committee.

HIS SON BOUGHT SOME SUGAR STOCK

He Knew Nothing of It at the Time.

NEWSPAPER INTERVIEW

Senator Ransom created a slight sensa tion when he appeared before the Senate sugar trust investigating committee today. He was asked, as were other Senators who were before the committee, the following question by Senator Lodge: "Has any member of your family or any person in your employ or any clerk employed under the laws of the United States in your service been, to your knowledge, interested in any of the ways indicated in any of the preceding questions in any transaction in sugar stocks or certificates during the period

Replying to the question, Mr. Ransom said: "I want to make a statement. On last Thursday night, the 14th, this week, Mr. Howland, the correspondent of the New York Press, sent me his card and called to see me at my rooms at the Metropolitan with a stenographer of the name of Robinson. He asked me questions very much like those that you put to me now.

"He then informed me that the New York Press did not wish to do me or any other senator an injustice without giving us an opportunity to be heard, and he felt it to be his duty to tell me that they had in their possession, or he had, or somebody had, a broker's scrip upon which were recorded the purchases of different gentlemen or different persons in stocks, and that upon that serin I had been a frequent upon that scrip I had been a frequent purchaser of sugar stock in this city dur-ing the sugar debate here. I protested to him as positively as a man was capable of doing that it was impossible that it could be so; that I never owned one certificate or piece of certificate of sugar stock in my life. That, in fact, since I had been in the Senate, I never traded in one dollar's worth of stock of any cart in any way shape or Senate. I never traded in one dollar's worth of stock of any sort, in any way, shape or form. I insisted upon his seeing the broker. He told me, upon my asking him, that it was Silsby & Co., who had a house near 7th street on Pennsylvania avenue, and that this thing was certainly there. I told him to telegraph to his paper at once that there was not a word of truth in it: that there was not a word of truth in it; that there was no foundation for it; it was with-out even a shadow.

Trying to Fathom It.

"He seemed to be in earnest, and doubtcould not account, to save me, how it was

rmation is not and most solemn manner, "will surely be tion, as false as it can be."

ice it is their own misfortune or indole mated out to the political Philistine of the "He said he would do that, and asked me and they must take the consequences." if I knew any other person by the name of Ransom in the city. I told him I knew of but one person in the city by the name of

country are also foretoid." Mr. Proctor quoted several passages to show the glorious future of those who cared for the sheep, and he concluded his reference to the Bible as follows, sending the Senate into a convulsion of laughter: "As a further evidence of the Divine preference it is written that he shall set the sheep on cation should take place hetween meaning the shall set the sheep on cation should take place hetween meaning the shall set the sheep on cation should take place hetween meaning the shall set the sheep on cation should take place hetween meaning the shall set the sheep on the cation should take place hetween meaning the shall set the sheep on the cation should take place hetween meaning the shall set the sheep on the cation should take place the sheep of the cation sheep the sheep of the cation sheep the sheep th was, and I said he was in the parlor and I would step in and bring him in. I was, perhaps, more cautious than the occasion cation should take place between me and my son. I went to the parlor door where Geo e was and beckoned him to come in. "I did not speak to him or see him between the parior and my room, and when he got in my room I asked the gentlemen to state their business to him, and told my son whatever the matter was to tell the truth

"He then stated to those persons in my presence that he had bought some sugar stock on the 17th or 18th of April. He put up a margin of \$10, which he paid the broker, on sugar stock. He said on the same day he put up a margin of \$25 on cotton. He said he lost the cotton and made \$10 on sugar. That after that he repeated the same bet on sugar, but not on cotton, and I think he lost the second. He then stated that he and a Capt. Barnes, a messenger here at the commerce committee room, after that on two occasions bought \$10 worth of sugar stock apiece. They went in together, and I asked this correspondent to examine my son fully as much as he pleased, and to see Capt. Barnes and

examine him too. It Was Absolutely False. "About two weeks ago Capt. Barnes came to me at my room in the committee of com-

merce. He is messenger of the committee, a North Carolinian, and has been here sometime, and he told me that he had something to tell me, and it was 'very rough; that a particular friend of his had told him that they had a paper on which my name was down for so much sugar stock end that I was deeply in it. I told him how ended June 15, \$284,750; bonds to se-circulation withdrawn week ended asked him to go to his friend and tell him the same thing, and to insist upon his in-quiring into it and to let me know in what shape and form it was, what way it was and what it meant and how it was. The next day he came to me and told me his friend had looked into it and thought there look into it thoroughly to see and know that there was nothing in it; that I could not live if there was anything of that sort in anybody's breast about it, and he must go and see. He returned the next morning

and told me his friend said it was all a myth, and to not give myself any concern "This correspondent (Howland) asked me the name of that person, and I told him it was given to me in confidence, and I had no right to give the name without Capt. Barnes' coasent, but I have no objection to giving the name to the committee. I have seen Mr. Howland about it. I just this asked him yesterday morning to go to the broker's shop and get an account, a paper to show the exact transactions, and to be ready to come before the committee." Senator Gray asked: "Had you any knowledge whatever until this interview with Mr. Howland and on the evening you speak of

sugar and cotton?" Senator Ransom replied: "I never dreamed of such a thing. I never thought of it. I would not have believed it. The truth of it is I went to my son with a great deal of to see him. The paper shows that when he bought the first stock I was out of the city; the 18th of April was when we were at Gov. Vance's funeral at Asheville. "I may state to the committee that I have no interest whetever, and never had, in any stock or trade or anything else in way since I have been in the Senate.

Senator Smith Denies. The Senate has passed the printing deficiency bill, which passed the House on
denied that he had given any information
seized for violation of internal revenue laws
may be kept by the owner under bond pendwhich now goes to the Presdirectly or indirectly to persons interthe senate has passed the printing defidenied that he had given any information
seized for violation of internal revenue laws
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may be kept by t The Senate has passed the printing defiested in sugar stocks; had not bought or sold such stocks, had never been concerned on it for feeding. with any person in the sale of such stocks or certificates, no one had bought such stocks in any way in which he would

Other Senators Examined. A number of other Senators were examin

ed during the day, but none of them gave Tragic Death of Ex-Congressman any testimony beyond the denial of the categorical questions concerning the purchase and ownership of sugar stock, or knowledge of any purchase by any one connected with them either officially or by

nected with them either officially or by family ties.

The list includes Senators Gordon, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, McLaurin, Manderson, Mills, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Morrill, Murphy, Palmer, Pasco, Patton, Peffer, Perkins, Platt, Proctor, Pugh, Roach, Sherman, Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Turpie. Vest, Morgan, Power, Vilas, Voorhees and White.

SITUATION IN BRAZIL.

Affairs Are Progressing Satisfactorily in That Country.

Recent information received by Mr. Mendonca, the Brazilian minister, from his government is to the effect that there is no the Pittsburg district, shot himself this truth in the reports which have appeared from time to time of battles between the his residence, 1629 Massachusetts avenue. government troops and the insurgents in He died before help could reach him. It the southern portion of the republic on the is supposed that the act was committed Uruguayan frontier. Such conflicts as have while Mr. Bayne was suffering from temtaken place have been simply small scrimmages, that occurred when the rebels sought to cross the frontier to establish communi-cation with their source of supplies. The minister reports that affairs are progressing satisfactorily in the country. The govern-ment, which now has a force of 20,000 men. expects to concentrate them at points where it can successfully attack the enemy and put them to rout. The latter have their headquarters on a stretch of 400 miles of grazing land and are conducting a guerrilla mode of warfare. There are not any cities in the tract, only a number of small viilages, and the rebels are therefore without fortifications or intrenchments. The minister has no doubt of the outcome of the resuft when the government is ready to strike a final blow.

SOME VERY PLAIN TALK

Secretary Morton Writes a Breezy Epistle to a Western Man.

Civil Service and Silver Present Themes for a Cabinet Officer to

to a correspondent at Tecumseh, Nebr., who complained that the civil service commission was appointing republicans to the railway mail service from his county, when there was a capable democrat on the eligible list, and asking the Secretary to look into the matter. "The three standing highest for acquire-

ments and capabilities in the eligible list less was, and he asked me if this could be are always certified and sent to the apthe work of some malicious enemy of mine. pointing power, who in this case is the I told him I could hardly believe that, but I Postmaster General," says Secretary Morton. "If there be no democrat among the three highest, then no democrat can be "I said, I would be giad if you will see this broker again before you induige in any publication of this sort and find out if this information is not absolutely without formation is not absolutely without founds."

Ransom in the city. I told him I knew of but one person in the city by the name of Ransom now, and that was my son George who was my clerk. He asked me where he was, and I said he was in the parlor and I would step in and bring him in. I was, perhaps, more cautious than the occasion of the duty pertaining to the various deposition. of the duty pertaining to the various de-

partments of the government."

As bearing on the silver question, the Secretary has the following to say: "When a Johnson county farmer seils hogs he buys money. The party who pays im for those hogs sells money. The buyer of hogs demands the best quality of pork. And the man who buys the money ought the very best quality of money—money, the purchasing power of which shall be as nearly as possible unfluctuating throughout the civilized markets of the earth. ever a farmer shall perceive that out of pork which he produces and sells at two cents a pound, the packer issues lard, bacon, hams and shoulders, which shall Allegheny, where most of the members of average him a net profit of three cents a the family are buried. pound, the farmer will experience a good The house which Mr. deal of righteous indignation, because of the inequality of the division of the profits. But why should the farmer be any madder at seeing his pork buillen minted into edible at seeing his pork buillen minted into edible currency by the packer, and circulated at a currency by the packer, and circulated at a profit of 250 per cent, then when the silver bullion owner, with free coinage, would be several valuable houses around the city. getting \$1.20 an ounce for his silver, while the miners have produced it at a cost of less than sixty cents per ounce? "Silver bullion is today worth sixty-two cents an ounce, and if we are to have it coined gratuitously by the government for the owners, who will the owners be by the time free coinage is provided? Will the masses or the classes own the bullion of the provided of the sad event spread rapidly, and the Pennsylvania delegation in Cohmasses or the classes own the bullion of the sad event spread rapidly.

CAPITOL TOPICS.

Service Pensions and Paper Money. Senator Allen of Nebraska has introduced educated at the public schools and at Westbill granting pensions to all persons at \$12 minster College. He entered the Union per month who served in the war, paper army in July, 1862, as colonel of the one money to be used to pay such pensions.

Record of Emigration. The Vice President today laid before the from the chief of the bureau of statistics, Leprosy in the United States

A memorial from the recent congress of American physicians was laid before the Senate today, requesting that provision be

of leprosy in the United States and in countries upon its borders. Banking and Currency Problems. Two prominent financiers, Subtreasurer C. N. Jordan of New York and ex-Controller W. L. Trenholm, who are the authors of a bill introduced by Representative Coombs for the creation of a currency commission, spoke in support of that plan to the House committee on banking and currency yesterday. Their plan is for a non-partisan com-mission of fifteen members, representing different sections, and not more than seven of them bankers, who shall sit in different cities to investigate the currency system

and financial conditions and report at the coinage and currency.

The committee elected five members to prepare a currency and banking measure, to be reported June 25, Messrs. Cox of Tennes-see, Cobb of Missouri and Culberson of Texas, democrats, and Henderson of Illinois

and Haugen of Wisconsin, republicans. Two Judicial Bills

Two measures have been agreed upon by the House judiciary committee-a Senate Senator Smith of New Jersey, whose bill for the appointment of an additional name has been connected with the rumors circuit judge in the eighth judicial district. his approachability and willingness to served regarding sugar, answered all the cate- and the bill of Representative Tate of gorical questions put by the committee and Georgia providing that distillery apparatus

The Atlanta Exposition. The Senate committee on education and

labor has unanimously decided to favorthat which caused their race to be postponed yesterday. The wind is again from
the southwest. Early this morning it was
blowing about twelve miles an hour, but at
noon it had fallen to about six miles an
hour, and the water is in far better condition than it was yesterday afternoon.

Treasury Receipts.

SHANGHAI, China, June 16.—No further
trouble in Corea.

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trouble in Corea.

SHANGHAI, China, June 16.—No further
trouble is feared in Corea. The Japanese
the other senators, Smith, however, was
propriation of \$200,000 for a government exswered in the negative. As in the categorical questions were an
inbit at the proposed cotton exposition, to
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SHANGHAI, China, June 16.—No further
trouble is feared in the negative. As in the categorical questions were
an inbit at the proposed cotton exposition, to
the other Senators.

From internal revenue, \$120,875.48; customs,
propriation of \$200,000 for a government exsuch that the proposed cotton exposition, to
the other Senators.

SHANGHAI, China, June 16.—No further
trouble is feared in Corea.

SHANGHAI, China, June 16.—No further
trouble is feared in the negative.
SHANGHAI of the categorical questions were
such that the propo

Arlington Hotel, and his testimony corresponded with that previously given by other witnesses. BY A PISTOL SHOT

the proof of the pudding is

in the eating. Pesterdap's

Star contained 55 cofumns

of advertisements, made up

of 793 separate announces ments. Zhese advertisers bought publicity-not merely

Thomas M. Bayne.

DESPONDENT OVER HIS HEALTH

Friends in Congress Greatly Shocked by the Event.

DEATH BY HIS OWN HAND

Mr. Thomas M. Bayne, ex-Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, from morning a few minutes after ten o'clock, at porary aberration of mind, as no reason other than despondency can be given for

the rash act. The shooting took place in Mr. Bayne's handsome residence, where he had made his home for some time past. He was a man of very considerable wealth, and his house is elaborately furnished. All day friends of the family and former associates of Mr. Bayne's in Congress have been call-ing at the house in a steady stream to ex-Ing at the house in a steady stream to express their sympathy and sorrow for the sad affair. Mr. Bayne was alone when he fired the shot that ended his life. Mrs. Bayne was in Philadelphia on a brief visit, and was at once bummoned by telegraph. She was not told at first of the shocking manner in which her husband had met his end, as it was thought she would be too much prostrated. She was met at the station by Representative Stone, Dr. Sowers and Mrs. Ewing, and the news was then broken to her.

and Mrs. Ewing, and the news was then broken to her.

Mr. Bayne has been in bad health for some time past. He returned from a trip around the world last July and since then there has been no cause for worry as to his condition until quite recently. Then it was thought that he was suffering from consumption, and his heart was also found to be affected. Yesterday afternoon he was compelled to take to his bed and the care of a trained nurse was needed constantly. Pitch Into Some of His Party.

This morning Mr. Bayne suffered a very severe hemorrhage and at once called for the nurse. She did what she could for him, after raising the curtain and seeing his condition. Shortly after 10 o'clock she left the room for a brief space of time, and while



she was gone Mr. Bayne arose and went for "When the members of a party cease to study economic questions and are willing to have outsiders, like populists, do their thinking for them, to the extent of prescribing flat money as a panacea for all commercial depression, it is not surprising that they get somewhat behind in the study of the duty pertaining to the various departments of the government."

As bearing on the silver question, the Secretary has the following to say:

"When a lebrage cease to ship placing this on the right side of his, head, he pulled the trigger. One shot was sufficient, for he was dead before any one could get to him. Those who know him best are of the opinion that he was alarmed out of all reason by the sight of the blood and the realization that he must die before two forms of death he preferred that without delay. He simply could not stand the mental strain upon him as he saw his doom and decided that the best thing he could do

and decided that the best thing he could de was to put an end to his life. Nothing to Do. Physicians were at once sent for, but there was of course nothing for them to do. to have as much sense as the chap who buys the hogs, and to demand, therefore. trached the house shortly after 11 o'clock He decided that under the circumstances no inquest was necessary, and gave a certificate of death in accordance with the facts. No definite arrangements have yet been made for the funeral, but it is prob-

Allegheny, where most of the members Mr. Bayne was also interested in a number of business schemes both here and in Pennsylvania. He was down town yesterday,

masses or the classes own the buliton at gress being notified, W. A. Stone, Mr. that joyful moment?" the house and received all callers.
Sketch of His Career. Thomas M. Bayne of Allegheny, Pa., was born in that city June 14, 1836. He was hundred and thirty-sixth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, which he com-manded during its nine months' term of service, taking part in the battles of Fred-Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a communication sumed the reading of law in 1865, and was from the chief of the bureau of statistics. urging the enactment of a law requiring a in April, 1866. He was elected district at-record to be made of persons leaving the terney for Allegheny county in October, country, whether as passengers or emi-1874. He was nominated by the republican party for the Forty-fourth Congress and

defeated. He began his congressionad career in the Porty-fifth Congress and served until the close of the Fitty-first Congress, when he voluntarily retired from public life and took up his residence in this city, where he had lived since, save when he was away on

made for the appointment of a commission of five persons to investigate the prevalence pleasure trips.

He was renominated for the Fifty-second Congress, but went into the convention and declined to accept the nomination after it had been made, as he desired to retire to private life. He was a man of great popu-larity in the House, where he was appreciated for his social qualities and his intellectual ability. were on terms of the greatest intimacy, and he had charge of Mr. Reed's candidacy for the speakership. He always received from Mr. Reed and his friends much of the credit for the success of that campaign.

Mr. Reed also gave his services the sub-stantial acknowledgment of appointment to a place on the committee on ways and ing the Fifty-urst Congress, a position which enabled him to render material service to the multitudinous interests of his state in the preparation of the McKiniey tariff bill. He was also a warm admirer of the late James G. Blaine, and did much to keep the Blaine sentiment alive in the keystone state. Another of his latimate asso-clates and warm friends was William Wal-

ter Phelps, now supposed to be dying at his home in New Jersey. Mr. Bayne was especially appreciated and them. He was wealthy and was regarded as a man of great liberality, an instance of enterprise.

Personal Details. Some years ago he married Miss Smith of